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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF FARNBOROUGH

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
for

1 9 5 0

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W.C.D. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

H.L. SNOWDEN, M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Chairman of Council:  
COUNCILLOR S.L. COLLIER, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman of Council:  
COUNCILLOR H.J. HORN, M.B.E.

Members of the Health Committee:  
COUNCILLOR H.J. WHITE (Chairman).  
COUNCILLOR MRS. G.D. CATTON, B.Sc.  
COUNCILLOR MRS. H.I. SHERWOOD.  
COUNCILLOR H.A. CARPENTER.  
COUNCILLOR A.G. DACOMBE, J.P.  
COUNCILLOR H.G. KILBY.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF FARNBOROUGH  
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF  
(with qualifications)

.....

Medical Officer of Health :  
W.C.D. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Vict.U.Manch.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :  
and

Superintendent of Public Cleansing :  
H.L. SNOWDEN

Certified Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors  
Examination Joint Board

Certified Meat and other Food Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute  
Certified Smoke Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute  
Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public  
Health and Hygiene

Certified Building Inspector, Institution of Municipal Engineers  
Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :  
J. ASTIN

Certified Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors  
Examination Joint Board

Certified Meat and other Food Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute

Additional Sanitary Inspector :  
N.T. HUDSON

Certified Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors  
Examination Joint Board

Certified Meat and other Food Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute

Chief Clerk :  
A.C. AYLESBURY.

Clerks :  
MISS I. TOTTLE  
MRS.J. ALLUM (To May, 1950)  
MISS J. STEVENS (From August, 1950)

General Assistant :  
W.G. HOWE

REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1950.

The sanitary circumstances of the area and food inspection are dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	4,310.81 acres.
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1950.)	25,240
Number of dwelling-houses. (At 31st December, 1950).	5,453
Rateable Value	215,392
Rates in the £	18/2d.
Product of a Penny Rate	£848.13s.9d.

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	236	212	448
Illegitimate	7	11	18
	—	—	—
	243	223	466
Birth rate per 1,000 population .....	20.56	(standardised)	
" " " " "	.....	18.4 (crude)	
National rate " "	.....	16.7	

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	5	9
	—	—	—
	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 population ..... 0.35  
 National rate " " " ..... 0.38

DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	91	80	171
Death rate per 1,000 population	.....	6.77 (Crude)	
Death rate per 1,000 population	.....	9.0718 (Standardised)	
National rate per 1,000 population	.....	11.6	

Number of women who died in, or in consequence of,  
 Childbirth :-

- (a) From Sepsis ..... Nil.
- (b) From other causes ..... Nil.

Death rates from Puerperal causes per 1,000 total Births  
 (i.e. Live and Still births) including abortion

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Rate in</u>	<u>National Rates per 1,000</u>
	<u>Farnborough</u>	<u>Total (Live and Still) Births</u>
Abortion with sepsis	Nil	0.09
Other abortion	Nil	0.05
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	Nil	0.54
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	Nil	0.03
Other complications of the puerperium	Nil	0.15

Death of Infants under one year of age :-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	—	—	—
	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	... 8.58
National rate " " " "	... 29.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births	... 8.9
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	... -

## 3.

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Causes of Death :-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All causes	<u>91</u>	<u>80</u>
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	2	4
2. Tuberculosis other	0	1
3. Syphilitic disease	1	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0
6. Meningococcal infections	0	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0	0
8. Measles	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	8
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	1
16. Diabetes	0	0
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	13
18. Coronary disease, angina	13	4
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	6
20. Other heart disease	13	18
21. Other circulatory disease	2	2
22. Influenza	1	0
23. Pneumonia	5	2
24. Bronchitis	4	0
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	0
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31. Congenital malformations	0	0
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	8
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	0
34. All other accidents	7	0
35. Suicide	0	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0

## SECTION B

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

## Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc., are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Winchester for examination. Water samples are sent to the Clinical Research Association Limited, London, for analysis.

## Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with two ambulances is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries should be made to the Head Driver at Aldershot (Tel. No. Aldershot 299)

## Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District covered</u>
Nurse Evans	20, Southampton St.	North & West Wards
Nurse Stiling	49, Guildford Road.	South Ward
Nurse Hoffman	14, West Road.	Hawley Lane Estate.

## Clinic and Treatment Centres

These services are provided and administered by the Hampshire County Council.

## Child Welfare and Maternity Centres

Cove:- St. Christopher's Church Hall  
Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Farnborough : - St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queen's Road  
Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Marlborough Lines Welfare Centre:- Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Pinehurst Welfare  
Centre :- Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Cove:-

St. Christopher's Church Hall  
 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month at  
 2 p.m.

Farnborough :-

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queen's Road  
 1st, 2nd and 3rd Thursdays in the month  
 at 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee.

St. Mark's Church Rooms,  
 Queen's Road, Farnborough(For school and  
 pre-school children)

Surgeon's Clinic

1st Tuesday 10 a.m. odd months.

Remedial Clinic

Every Wednesday 9.30 a.m. onwards.

Tuberculosis Clinic

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for certain other aspects of treatment.

Manor Park House, Aldershot. Monday 2 p.m. Artificial pneumothorax refills

Tuesday 9.45 a.m. } Patients  
 Saturday 9.45 a.m. } previously examined.

Tuesday 11.15 a.m. New patients.

Venereal Disease ClinicManor Park House, Aldershot. Males - Mondays 5.0 p.m.  
 Females - Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.- 4 p.m.Royal Surrey County Hospital, Males - Thursday and Fridays  
 Guildford. 5 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Woking and District Victoria Hospital. Males - Thursdays 5 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Speech Clinic

School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

Tuesdays p.m.  
Thursdays 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Cleansing Clinic

St. George's Road East,  
Aldershot.

Tuesdays and Fridays 9.30 - 11 a.m.

Eye Clinic (By appointment only)

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility,  
administered by the County Council.

School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

1st and 3rd Fridays, 3rd Tuesday each month. 9.30 and 1.30.

Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children)  
(expectant and nursing mothers)

St. Mark's Church Rooms,  
Farnborough.

Held as required but normally  
every Monday at 9.30 and 1.30  
(Attendance by appointment only.)

Child Guidance

School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

Every Wednesday all day.  
(By appointment only)

Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children)

St. Mark's Church Rooms,  
Farnborough.

Held every Tuesday morning at  
9.30 a.m. (No appointment necessary)

Family Planning Clinic

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House,  
Aldershot, 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital.

Every Wednesday 2 to 5 p.m.  
(Dr.J. Slorach).

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital }  
Farnham County Hospital  
(Physiotherapy Department) }

- By appointment.

Moral Welfare Officer

Miss Wells, 75, York Road, Farnborough.

### Health Visitors

The Health Visitors for the District are under the control of the County Medical Officer, Winchester. The district was covered by Miss E.F. Thomson of 30, Manor Road, Farnborough, Miss Fraser, c/o 80, Hawley Road and Miss James of 30, Broomhill Road, Minley Estate, Farnborough.

### Midwifery Service

This service is under the control of the County Medical Officer. The following arrangements were in operation during the year :-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District covered</u>
Nurse Hoffman	14, West Road	Hawley Lane Estate
Nurse Archer	19, Stubbs Moor Road	North, South and West Wards with exception of Hawley Lane Estate.

### Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

## SECTION F

### Prevalence of, and control over, infectious and other diseases

#### Infectious Disease

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 141 compared with a total of 333 in 1949:-

<u>Disease</u>		<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>
Measles	.....	66	292	129
Scarlet Fever	.....	27	23	34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	2	1	2
Whooping Cough	.....	37	3	21
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	1	2	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	.....	0	0	2
Acute pneumonia	.....	0	0	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	.....	6	10	0
Polio-encephalitis	.....	0	1	0
Food Poisoning	.....	1	1	0
Dysentery	.....	1	0	0

#### Tuberculosis

The number of new cases notified during the year was 18, 8 male and 10 female cases. 59 cases were removed from the

Register and the total number remaining at the end of the year was 103. This figure comprised 74 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (46 male and 28 female) and 29 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (11 male and 18 female).

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

#### Poliomyelitis

5 cases of this disease were notified during the year, 3 being civilians and 2 military. One case, a soldier, was not confirmed. Of the remaining cases, 3 were paralytic and 1 non-paralytic. Three of these have completely recovered whilst the other one is improving under treatment.

#### Bacillary Dysentery

A serving soldier was notified during the year as suffering from this disease.

#### Food Poisoning

One case of food poisoning was notified and although exhaustive enquiries were made no conclusive evidence was obtained as to the cause of the illness. The patient recovered after treatment and the causative agent was identified as *B. Typhii Murium* which is the most common cause of food poisoning in this country.

#### Diphtheria Immunisation

The following statistics show the work carried out during the year :-

Children who were immunised while between 1 - 5 years ..	436
Children who were immunised while between 5 - 14 " ..	55

---

491

Number of "Refresher" doses given during 1950 :-

Children between 5 - 14 years .....	224
-------------------------------------	-----

The National and local propaganda in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation throughout the year had good effect.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified in the district during the year.

Meteorological Statistics, 1950

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Temperatures</u>		<u>Average Humidity</u>
	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	
January	44.5° F	35.6° F	83%
February	49.3	38.4	78%
March	54.1	38.2	65%
April	54.4	39.3	61%
May	61.5	44.6	68%
June	72.5	52.7	64%
July	69.4	54.5	69%
August	69.2	53.5	72%
September	63.0	50.4	74%
October	56.6	43.7	72%
November	48.1	38.8	82%
December	38.6	30.8	85%

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Sunshine</u>
January	13.5 mm.	34.2 hrs.
February	106.8	70.8
March	21.9	140.4
April	72.0	168.9
May	44.6	181.8
June	28.8	258.8
July	105.5	205.9
August	97.0	184.6
September	74.0	114.3
October	10.0	96.0
November	133.6	50.6
December	43.4	30.5

I am obliged to the Meteorological Officer of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough for supplying the information for this section of my report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.C.D. WALMSLEY

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1950

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for 1950, and my 11th as your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The report relates to the work of the Department during the year ending 31st December, 1950, but the figures relating to the Public Cleansing Section are for the financial year ended 31st March, 1951.

The year has been one of steady progress in the sanitary administration of the area with particular attention being given to the food supply and food premises. This work was carried out in co-operation with the traders through the Food Hygiene Guild formed in 1949. Improvements to premises and equipment are continuously being carried out. Great stress is being laid on personal hygiene without which all improvements to premises and equipment is made valueless.

Work at the Slaughterhouse showed a big increase, animals killed and examined being 1,894 more than last year.

An effort was made to deal with the residential caravan problem, acute in this area, and bound up with the housing shortage, a site for 18 vans was approved and put into operation.

Although the labour position continued to be very difficult we were able to maintain a weekly emptying of dustbins throughout the whole year.

The high output of salvage from the district was maintained and increased still further and income from the sale of salvaged materials was the highest on record.

I am grateful to the Council and members of the Health Committee and to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W.C.D. Walmsley, for their continued interest and support, and to the staff and workpeople for their loyal and efficient service.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
H.L. SNOWDEN.  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION C.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA1. Water

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company.

Sources of Supply

The supply is obtained from Pumping Stations at Frimley, Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath near Wokingham.

The Frimley water is collected from springs in the Bagshot sands, and at Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath it is pumped from deep wells in chalk.

Treatment

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration, sedimentation and sand filtration before being pumped into supply.

The Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath sources have a total hardness of 19.5 grains per gallon, and at all these stations softening by lime process is carried out, in order to reduce the hardness to the statutory limit of 12 grains per gallon.

All sources are practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but are given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

Purity of Supply.

Samples of water are taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Conditions of Supply Generally

The supply to all premises connected within the Urban

District is constant, and laid on directly from the main to the house taps. Outside standpipes are mainly used in gardens or for car washing. Their use for domestic purposes is discouraged and only in exceptional circumstances allowed.

The consumption of water during 1950 was higher than in the preceding year but the peak demands were somewhat lower. Adequate supplies were at all times available without the necessity for imposing restrictions.

With a few exceptions all houses in the district are provided with a piped supply from the mains.

There is close and helpful co-operation between the officers of the Water Company and the Health Department.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid-Wessex Water Company for information supplied for this section of the Report.

## 2. Drainage and Sewerage

There are two sewage disposal works in the district, one situated in South Farnborough and the other at Cove.

A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for the re-organisation of the Sewage Disposal Works. It is proposed to close the disposal works at South Farnborough, except for the treatment of storm water over three times the Dry Weather Flow, and to pump the whole of the sewage to the Cove Sewage Disposal Works which it is proposed to re-design and enlarge. The new Works will be mechanised as far as practicable.

Forty-five premises by reason of distance or level are not connected to the Council's sewer. Fourteen of these are houses without proper drainage. The remainder are provided with cesspools or septic tanks.

During the year two cottages were provided with fresh water closets and drainage to a septic tank, and two pail closets were abolished.

## 3. Rivers and Streams

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, which is a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board for the prevention of pollution.

#### 4. Closet Accommodation

The table below shows the number of types of closet accommodation other than fresh water closets, in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers.

Two of the pail closets are emptied bi-weekly by the Council.

Pail or Elsan chemical-closets in use at moveable dwellings are not included in the table.

Ward	Pail Closets	Waste Water Closets	Cesspools	Septic Tanks
North	5	6	5	4
West	16	-	6	3
South	-	-	4	-

#### 5. Public Conveniences

For many years the need for public conveniences in the South Ward has been acute. It was hoped that this need would have been met by the proposed conversion of the Gas Cleansing Station to public conveniences but this had to be abandoned.

The cleansing of public conveniences is the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor's Dept.

#### 6. Public Cleansing and Salvage

##### General

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse and the collection and disposal of salvage.

Three separate collections of refuse and salvage are operated, namely (a) dustbin refuse, (b) general salvage and (c) kitchen waste. Weekly emptying of dustbins is carried out; salvage is collected weekly and kitchen waste twice each week.

Two new vehicles were put into operation during the year a Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft tipping vehicle and a Mercury Truck, the latter replacing a larger vehicle for the collection of kitchen waste.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

The rapid development of the new housing estates and the difficulty of obtaining suitable employees continued to place a severe strain on the service, and it gives some satisfaction to record that we were able to maintain a weekly emptying of dustbins throughout the year.

On our new estates the dustbins in many cases, have to be carried long distances to the lorries. This slows up the work and increases costs, and is an aspect that must be taken into consideration when considering the future costs of this service.

The refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Prospect Road (East) Tip where tipping was commenced in November, 1948. This tip is progressing satisfactorily and it is estimated that it will be completed by the end of 1951. Consideration was given by the Health Committee to our next tipping site and after considering alternative sites, agreement was reached with the Military Authorities to raise the low lying ground in the Pinchurst area belonging to the War Department. This site is centrally situated for haulage purposes.

### Water Pollution

#### Prospect Road Tip

A very difficult and troublesome condition was experienced at this tip. During December a noxious smell arose at the outlet of the surface water drain which the Council laid through the pond and over which refuse had been tipped.

The outlet of this drain discharges into a ditch at the side of the public highway and the water eventually runs into the River Blackwater.

Investigation showed that the water leaving the pipe was giving off Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The condition became rapidly worse.

It was discovered that this gas was being produced by the growth of Sulphate reducing bacteria. These bacteria exist in most soils and waters, but do not begin to grow until they come into contact with suitable organic matter.

The polluted water from the pond was gaining access through the joints into the surface water drain.

Various measures were tried to remedy the trouble including the use of chlorine, but all were unsuccessful.

Eventually we were obliged to lower the water level in the pond so that it was below the surface water drain and make a connection to the public sewer to drain the water from the pond.

By these means the nuisance was abated but we do not know how long it will be before the pollution of the pond water will cease so that we can allow it to drain into the water course.

#### Collection and Disposal of Military Refuse

Although the Military Authorities have intimated that they want Local Authorities to carry out the collection and disposal of refuse from military premises, no agreement has yet been reached. Military Refuse is still being carried in open lorries and disposed of by crude tipping. The main military tip in the Urban District is constantly on fire and is an example of how refuse should not be tipped.

#### Salvage

It is hard to believe that only last year many Local Authorities had to destroy accumulations of waste paper which they had collected. The slump soon passed to be followed by a demand for the material greater than ever culminating in a National Waste Paper Drive commencing on 1st January, 1951. This Drive, in the form of a competition amongst Local Authorities, is being organised by the Waste Paper Recovery Association. The increased demand for waste paper has been accompanied by an increase in prices.

A total of 897 tons of salvaged materials were collected and sold for the sum of £4,529, the highest income ever recorded. This is equivalent to approximately 3 cwts and an income of 15/- per house or premises per annum. The total amount of materials salvaged in Farnborough since 1940 is 8,728 tons producing an income to the Council of £35,392.

If this great quantity of material had been put into the dustbins and disposed of as refuse, not only would this large sum of money have been lost but the cost of its disposal would have been very considerable.

It is interesting to look back over the past ten years and record the annual income from salvage for each year since 1941. They are as follows :-

1941/42	.....	£1,895
1942/43	.....	£3,599
1943/44	.....	£2,941
1944/45	.....	£2,986
1945/46	.....	£2,900
1946/47	.....	£3,213
1947/48	.....	£3,544
1948/49	.....	£4,117
1949/50	.....	£4,046
1950/51	.....	£4,529

The Salvage Stewards Scheme continued in the district and our 776 Salvage Stewards performed this voluntary work satisfactorily. A further 45 stewards were enrolled for the new Housing Estates.

When this voluntary scheme was inaugurated during the war it was not thought or intended that it would go on so long. The question of abolishing the scheme and discontinuing a separate collection of salvage has been raised from time to time and Committees have been formed to investigate the position. It is difficult to estimate the effect of such a change on our salvage receipts and our costs generally, and so far the Council have not considered it desirable to take this step.

I think it reflects great credit on our Salvage Stewards that, although a large number of them have been carrying out this voluntary work for up to ten years, they still carry on, and there has been no general request to be relieved of the duties.

#### Waste Paper

334 tons of waste paper were collected, baled and sold under contract to the Thames Board Mills, Ltd., producing a revenue of £2,429.

Expressed in relation to its value as a building material, it was enough paper to provide ceiling boarding for 4,008 houses.

The paper is sorted and sold in four grades; newspapers, books and magazines, cardboard and the remainder as mixed waste paper.

The paper is baled in an electric press purchased in 1942.

#### Textiles

23 tons of textiles were collected which produced a revenue of £643.

MATERIALS	YEAR ENDED 31. 3. 50			YEAR ENDED 31. 3. 51			TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31. 3. 51		
	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Rcd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Rcd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Rcd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Rcd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons
Kitchen Waste	378	953	418	1150	3,682	6,245			
Paper	321	1982	334	2379	2,582	16,084			
Metals	95	245	99	256	1,399	2,531			
Textiles	30	556	23	643	272	5,833			
Bottles, Jars and glass	33	52	21	40	627	2,623			
Bones	3	19	2	11	110	541			
MISCELLANEOUS	9	13	-	-	56	288			
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	29			
Waste Paper Bonus	-	199	-	50	-	388			
Kitchen Waste Bonus	-	27	-	-	-	830			
	869	4,046	897	4,529	8,728	35,392			

Total Weight to 31st March, 1951 ..... 8,728 tons.

Total Income to 31st March, 1951 ..... £35,392.

Note. Figures are taken to the nearest ton in weight and nearest £ in income.

The price that can be obtained for textiles varies according to their state of cleanliness, i.e. freedom from dirt and ashes, and their moisture content. By our system of collection textiles are kept clean and dry, and as a result satisfactory prices are obtained.

#### Tins, Metals, etc.

There was keen demand for metals of all types and our scrap metal baler was in constant use.

98 tons of ferrous scrap, comprising 25 tons of light and heavy iron, 73 tons of baled tins, and 1 ton of non-ferrous metals - brass, aluminium, lead, etc., produced an income of £256.

#### Kitchen Waste

The "Kitchen Waste Collection Order" is in force in the district, and the Council is under direction to collect kitchen waste and deliver it to the Concentrator Plant at Aldershot operated by Messrs. National By-Products Limited. Private collectors, unless exempted by the order must hold a licence issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The object of the Order is to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease caused by the feeding of swill not properly cooked and sterilised.

418 tons of kitchen waste were collected by the Department and taken to the Concentrator Plant. This was an increase of 40 tons over last year. In view of the fact that there is a very large number of poultry keepers in the district, many of whom receive kitchen waste from their neighbours, the total amount collected is very satisfactory.

#### Bonus on paper and salvage extracted from the Tip

A bonus of 1/6d. per cwt. of salvage extracted from the tip is paid to the controlled tip workmen.  $17\frac{1}{2}$  tons were recovered.

#### Employees

Twenty five workpeople are employed in the Cleansing and Salvage Department comprising a Foreman, Assistant Foreman, one Driver-Mechanic, 6 Drivers (including two Reserve Drivers), 13 men and 3 women or girls.

It was not possible to maintain a full staff of workpeople at all times throughout the entire year, due to the general shortage of labour, and the working of overtime was necessary in order to keep the work up to date.

### Vehicles

Details of the vehicles in operation at the end of the year were as follows :-

- 1 Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, Fore and Aft Tipper, Delivered in April, 1951.
- 1 rear loading moving floor Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, 21 cubic yards capacity, 2 years old.
- 1 rear loading moving floor Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, 15 cubic yards capacity, 12 years old.
- 1 side loading Dennis vehicle, 10 cubic yards capacity, 6 years old.
- 1 Commer, 3-ton lorry, ex-Army vehicle, purchased in 1941.
- 1 Mercury Truck, side loading, 3 cubic yard capacity and used for the collection of kitchen waste.  
Delivered November, 1950.

Maintenance and repair work is carried out by your own employees.

### Provision of Dustbins

Eighty-five dustbins of British Standard Specification type were sold by the Council to householders and owners of property in the district.

100 informal notices requiring the provision of a dustbin were served, and 101 were complied with.

Four Statutory Notices were served under the provisions of Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936. All were complied with.

### The Financial Aspect of the Cleansing Service

The costs of the refuse and salvage collection service are shown in the table below.

Revenue Account.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Expenditure	11,961	15	7
Gross Income	4,626	17	11
Net Cost	7,334	17	8
Net cost per 1,000 population	290	12	1½d
Net cost per head		5	9¾d
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse and salvage is collected	1,345	2	2
Net cost per house or premises	1	6	10
Rate poundage:-			
Net cost - equivalent rate in the £.		8.446d	
Percentage of above to total rates in the £.		3.9%	

This service, therefore, which includes the emptying of dustbins and kitchen waste bins, collecting and disposing of refuse, costs Farnborough little more than a penny per head of the population per week.

#### 7. Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Appendix A on page 34 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

#### 8. Inspection of Shops

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Shops Acts with the exception of the provisions of Section 10, Shops Act, 1934, relating to sanitary conveniences, heating and ventilation. These are the responsibility of your Council.

#### 9. Smoke Abatement

Chimneys coming within the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, were observed for smoke nuisances and no

difficulties were experienced.

The Council are members of the National Smoke Abatement Society and your Chief Sanitary Inspector is a member of the National Executive Council of the Society.

#### 10. Swimming Baths and Pools

There is a small open-air swimming pool in the district owned and managed by the Council. Six samples of water were taken and submitted from this pool for bacteriological examination.

#### 11. Rodent and Insect Control

One man is employed for rodent control work and he also carries out other pest control work in conjunction with other members of the Department.

##### (a) Rodent Destruction

This work was actively carried on during the year, details of which are summarised in the following table :-

Complaints of infestation received	...	215
Visits of inspection	...	429
Premises found to be infested	...	271
Visits for baiting and extermination	...	1,889
Premises cleared of infestation	...	257

The Council's properties including the Sewage Works, Refuse Tips and Salvage Works were kept under regular supervision and control and no major infestations occurred.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwellinghouses and in the case of business premises a charge is based on the actual cost of the work.

By an arrangement with the proprietors of many of the business premises, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at their premises covering periods of 3, 6 or 12 months.

##### (i) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No formal action was necessary under this Act, all work being done by informal action.

##### (ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

A test baiting of the sewers during the year showed that, as on previous occasions, the old sections of the sewerage system in the South Ward were infested. These sections were treated with satisfactory results.

(iii) North East Hants Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control

The Council is a constituent member of the above Committee which comprises the Borough of Aldershot, the Farnborough and Fleet Urban District Councils, and the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council, the representatives being one member of the Local Authority with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the district. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Aldershot Military district, and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee also sent representatives.

These meetings which are held quarterly in the different districts are a useful medium for discussing rodent control problems and ensuring co-operation between the Local Authorities.

(b) Insect Pests

(i) Bed Bugs

Four rooms were disinfested during the year.

The treatment of infested premises consists of spraying with liquid insecticide, incorporating D.D.T., or gammexane. Bedding etc., is removed to the steam disinfecter for steam treatment.

(ii) Cockroaches

Sixteen visits were made during the year to dwelling-houses in connection with the extermination of cockroaches.

(iii) Mosquitoes

Likely mosquito breeding grounds were inspected and treated when necessary.

A meeting of Sanitary Inspectors from the Southern Centre of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association was held during the year at the Army School of Health, Mytchett. The meeting, which was in connection with mosquito control, was extremely useful and dealt with laboratory and field tests carried out by the Army with insecticides and repellents, spraying equipment, etc. There was a most extensive exhibition of specimens and practical demonstrations.

As a point of local interest, it was learned that seventeen different varieties of mosquitoes, twelve of them biters, had been found in this locality. Many of them have different habits and require different methods of control.

(iv) Other Insect Pests

222 visits were made during the year to investigate infestations of other insect pests. This included ants, wasps and wood boring beetles. Treatment was carried out or advice given as required.

During the summer of 1950, a very serious infestation of earwigs occurred on two adjoining Council housing estates which total some 570 houses.

The infestation was first reported at the end of June, and lasted until the middle of September.

The houses are of mixed pattern, a large proportion are constructed of concrete on the "No Fines" system, whilst the remainder are of traditional brick.

The earwigs appeared to be mainly in the gaps around door and window frames and similar openings, and were entering the houses in great numbers, the infestation being heavier in the "No Fines" type of house probably because these houses offered greater harbourage for the pests than the traditional type of construction.

Various methods of exterminating the pests were tried. Liquid appeared to be more effective than powder, and liquids containing Gammexane or D.D.T. were used with success.

12. Disinfection and Work at the Steam Disinfecting Station

Some 46 consignments of bedding from houses or premises in which cases of infectious disease had occurred or from verminous premises were dealt with at the Steam Disinfector. In addition, 23 properties were visited for the disinfection or disinfestation of rooms.

Steam disinfection work is carried out on behalf of the Frimley and Camberley U.D.C. and the Royal Aircraft Establishment on a rechargeable basis.

13. Tents, Vans and Sheds

There are five sites in the district on which caravans are stationed. At four of these sites most of the caravans are used in connection with travelling shows and only a few are stationed there during the summer months. The other site is a communal caravan site which was completed and occupied during the year, in order to dispense with individual sites scattered throughout the district.

This site is privately owned and can accommodate eighteen caravans. There are sufficient concrete stands for

each caravan; watercloscts and drainage for waste water are provided. The site is not licensed, a separate licence being issued for each caravan.

At the end of the year six caravans were licensed and occupying the site.

In addition, one licence was granted to station a caravan on an individual site.

14. Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the district.

15. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

There are no registered houses let-in-lodgings in the district.

16. Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

17. Factories

There are 95 factories on the register. All sites where building operations were in progress were inspected and some were found to be without sanitary conveniences. The necessary arrangements were made without recourse to Statutory action. Further details of inspections and action taken regarding unsatisfactory conditions are given in Appendices 'B' and 'D'.

Legal proceedings had to be taken against the occupier of one factory, details of which are shown below.

18. Legal Proceedings

Public Health Act, 1936

Court proceedings were instituted under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, against a person, on the following grounds :-

- (a) keeping of poultry in such numbers and in such a manner as to be prejudicial to health and a nuisance.
- (b) accumulations and deposits of manure, prejudicial to health and a nuisance.

The case was proved and the Court made an order that the nuisance should be abated. The nuisance had not been abated at the end of the year.

#### Factories Act, 1937

It became necessary to take Court Proceedings under Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937, against a person having an unsuitable sanitary convenience at his factory. The sanitary convenience consisted of a filthy and overflowing pail closet and a filthy compartment. The premises were close to the sewer and the towns water supply.

The occupier was fined £10 and a continuing daily penalty if a suitable sanitary convenience was not provided within seven days.

The occupier complied with the Order of the Court and provided a satisfactory water closet.

### SECTION D

#### HOUSING

The housing position in the area is still acute and houses are very scarce, but good progress is being made by the Council in the provision of new accommodation.

The following is a summary of progress made towards the provision of new houses :-

Permanent Houses provided by the Council during the year	... 280
Houses erected by Private enterprise during the year	... 16.

#### Inspection and Repair of Houses

Progress with housing repairs continued to be restricted by the shortage of labour.

The high cost of building repairs is also a very serious matter especially to owners of small low-rented properties. For these reasons more work is entailed by the staff in getting urgent repair work executed, than was the case with major repairs when conditions were normal.

164 houses were inspected and 123 repaired, involving 867 visits of inspection.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out is given in Appendices 'A' and 'B'.

### Closing and Demolition Orders

There was one Closing Order made during the year in respect of an underground room. In addition, one demolition order was made, but the house had not been demolished by the end of the year.

### Overcrowding

Some progress was made in dealing with overcrowding in the district.

At the beginning of the year, there were 8 cases on the Register and 3 cases were added during the year. 5 cases were abated, 3 by private action and 2 by the Council rehousing the families concerned. Six cases were outstanding at the end of the year.

### Infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle

No infestations of the House Longhorn Beetle have been discovered, but in view of the seriousness of this pest in an adjoining district we carry out inspections when requested to do so by persons concerned.

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### (a) The Milk Supply

There are four dairies and twenty distributors on the Register and constant supervision of these premises and the milk supply is maintained.

Only three dairymen in the district are now bottling their own milk, the others having pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk delivered to their premises ready bottled.

Only a small quantity of raw undesignated milk is distributed in the district and it is expected that this will be still further reduced early next year, as one dairyman is in the process of installing a pasteurising plant at his dairy.

During the year it was necessary to call one dairyman before the Health Committee under Section 22, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, because of unsatisfactory methods of bottle washing and defective and unclean premises.

As a result the premises were repaired and cleansed, and a new refrigerator installed. The bottling of milk on the premises was discontinued, and the milk is now delivered to the premises ready bottled.

It is pleasing to note that no tubercle bacilli was found in samples submitted for biological examination.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the responsibility for licensing of premises where milk is pasteurised was transferred from Local Authorities to Food and Drugs Authorities, in our case, the County Council. After representations from Local Authorities, the County Council delegated their powers and pasteurising plants are supervised and licences issued by the Local Authorities on behalf of the County Council. This arrangement is working satisfactorily.

The following are details of the number and type of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) and (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and dairies and persons registered under the Milk Regulations, 1949.

Number of distributors of milk	...	20
Number of dairies on register	...	4
Dealers Licensed to use the designation Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	6
Dealers Licensed to use the designation Pasteurised Milk	...	4
Dealers Licensed to use the designation Sterilised Milk	...	7
Supplementary Licences issued for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	3
Supplementary Licences issued for Pasteurised Milk	...	2
Supplementary Licences issued for Sterilised Milk	...	1

#### Milk Sampling

The standards for designated milks are prescribed by the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised and Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

#### Raw Milk

31 samples of raw milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. 8 or 26% did not reach the standard required for accredited milk.

#### Pasteurised Milk

46 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests, two of which did not pass the required test. The necessary action was taken.

### Tuberculin Tested Milk

Eleven samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, two of which did not pass the required test.

### Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk

Sixteen samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk were obtained and submitted for examination, one of which did not pass the required test.

### Sterilised Milk

One sample of Sterilised Milk was obtained and submitted for examination the result being satisfactory.

### Biological Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli

Twelve samples of milk were submitted to a biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and in all cases negative results were received.

### Cleansing and Sterilising of Milk Bottles and Equipment

29 milk bottles and one churn rinsing were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The following are details of the results of the bacteriological examinations on the bottles and churn rinsing :-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Mean Bottle Count</u>
14	Nil
3	30
1	60
1	84
10	Uncountable.

There was no colony count found in the churn rinsings submitted for bacteriological examination.

The following are standards for milk bottles and churn rinsings suggested by the Laboratories :-

### Colony Count per Churn

Not more than 50,000	...	Satisfactory
More than 50,000 but less than 254,000	...	Fairly satisfactory
250,000 and over	...	Unsatisfactory

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle

Not more than 600	...	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000 ..		Fairly Satisfactory
Over 2,000	...	Unsatisfactory.

(b) Meat And Other Foods

There is one slaughterhouse in use in the Urban District. It is under the control of the Ministry of Food and is a slaughtering centre for the Urban Districts of Farnborough and Fleet and the Rural District of Hartley Wintney.

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo 62 (Foods). 346 visits were made to the slaughterhouse where 7,479 animals were killed and inspected. This is an increase of 1,894 over 1949.

Details of 3 cases of congenital Tuberculosis found in calves were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, so that the dams could be traced and examined for Tuberculosis.

It was found that 29.2% of all cows inspected were affected in some degree with Tuberculosis. It is pleasing to note that this is 3.4% less than in 1949 when the figure was 32.6%.

Nine cows were found to have lesions of tuberculosis in the supra mammary gland of the udder. This represented 1.2% of all cows inspected and 4% of those found to be affected with tuberculosis. These figures show a slight increase over the number found to be so affected in the previous year.

Swine Fever

Six cases of suspected Swine Fever were found in pigs at the slaughterhouse during the year. These cases were notified to the Police who are the responsible Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act. After examination by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the carcases and offal were destroyed by burning.

Cysticercus Bovis

Routine inspection of carcases for the presence of this parasite was continued during the year, and of 1,992 bovines inspected, 31 or 1.6% were found to be affected.

A number of diseased specimens were forwarded for examination to the Veterinary Investigation Department,

Ministry of Agriculture, Reading. I am grateful to N.S. Barron, Esq., Ph. D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Veterinary Investigation Officer, for his help and co-operation with the examination of these and other specimens.

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED

<u>CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED</u>					
	Bulls Bullocks Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected	1,249	743	1,339	3,905	343
<u>Disease except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	4	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	246	180	8	1,050	144
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	19.8	24.2	0.6	27	45.2
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	1	18	7	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	174	203	-	-	21
% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.1	29.2	0.5	-	6.1

Weight condemned = 23 tons. 9 cwts. 84½ lbs.

Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned following inspection at food shops and food preparing premises:-

143 tins Milk	7 cases of fruit
342 tins Meat, Fruit, Vegetables, Soup and Syrup	
75 tins Fish	19 jars Jam and Marmalade
12 lbs. Chestnuts	6 Meat Pies
40 pkts. Macaroni	10 boxes Tomatoes
2 pkts. Cereals	22 lbs. 10 ozs. Cheese
17 tins Paste	14 lbs. Sausages
120 pkts. Cheese	8 bars Chocolate
4 pkts. Flour	23 tins Jam and Marmalade
8 tins coffee	1,632 Eggs
4 jars Paste	19 lbs. 10 ozs. Bacon.
3 pkts Semolina	
79½ lbs. Butter	
30 pkts. Jellies.	

Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. C.O. Perry, has kindly supplied the following figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending 31st March, 1951 :-

<u>Article</u>	<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	
	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Butter and other Fats	5	-
Drugs	2	-
Milk	60	-
Sausages and other Meat Products	5	1
Spirits	5	-
Other foods	11	-
<hr/>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>

The unsatisfactory sample of Beef Sausage was purchased on 19th January, 1951 and certified to be 21.8% deficient in meat. Proceedings were taken by the Ministry of Food and the case was heard at Aldershot on 3rd May, 1951, when the defendant was fined £5 for this offence, plus £3 for failing to keep certain records, in addition he was ordered to pay £4. 4s. Od. costs.

The 60 samples of milk proved to contain an average

of 3.85% of milk fat and 8.82% of non-fatty solids.

(c) Supervision of Food Premises

Conditions generally are steadily improving but there is still much to be done. The general public can help by insisting on a high standard of cleanliness and employers and employees by taking pride in their personal cleanliness and in the cleanliness of their premises.

The new Clean Food Byelaws made under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were adopted by the Council. Although improvements of a structural character are necessary in some cases, this work has been limited by building restrictions. All but a few food shops are provided with a constant supply of hot water. Frozen food cabinets have been provided at many shops, and a refrigerated counter has been fixed at a grocers shop. Only a few cafes are without means of refrigeration.

After many informal requests to a cafe proprietor to thoroughly cleanse his premises and equipment, the matter was reported to the Council and instructions were given to institute legal proceedings. Before these proceedings could be taken, however, the business was sold and a new occupier took over. It is pleasing to be able to report that these premises are now in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and other necessary improvements are being carried out.

In many shops, principally those of grocers and confectioners, protection of food on counters and slabs has been obtained by the fitting of glass covers and cases on counters. Other methods of protection have been adopted where appropriate. The question of danger from contamination by dogs has been considered by the Advisory Committee of the Food Hygiene Guild and display cards have been issued to food shops by the Committee, requesting customers not to bring their domestic animals into these premises. Proprietors have co-operated and many of these cards are exhibited.

There is an improvement in the distribution of fish. Metal and plastic lined boxes are taking the place of the insanitary wooden boxes. Fish is also being delivered in refrigerated motor vehicles which deliver fish from port to shop the same day.

The position regarding the provision of sanitary accommodation for the use of persons frequenting cafes is very difficult in some instances owing to lack of space available, but progress is being made.

Reference was made in my 1949 report to the formation of the Food Hygiene Guild. The Advisory Committee of the Guild which consists chiefly of representatives of local food

traders met eleven times during the year. All food traders have been invited to apply for membership of the Guild.

Upon the receipt of an application for membership of the Guild, an inspection of the premises is carried out and if found to be satisfactory the occupier is recommended to the Advisory Committee for membership of the Guild.

The following are details of membership at the end of 1950 :-

<u>Trade</u>	<u>Trade Members</u>	<u>Employee Members</u>
Butchers	2	2
Grocery	8	22
Food Preparing	1	-
Confectioner	1	-
Fried Fish Shop	1	-
Fish Frying (Mobile)	1	-
Licensed Victuallers	1	-
Restaurants	3	9
Dairymen	1	2
Bakers	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Some of the members carry on, in addition to their main trade, one or more other trades, e.g. ice cream is sold by some of the grocers. The main trade is the only one mentioned in the above list of members.

There were three applications for membership outstanding, owing to their premises not being up to the standards required by the Codes of Practice.

Certificates and badges are issued to members of the Guild.

Other methods of food hygiene propaganda have been put into practice. Food hygiene displays have been arranged at the senior schools. Posters have been prominently displayed throughout the district and leaflets issued to the public. Your Chief Sanitary Inspector gave a number of talks to local organisations and also visited the senior schools to introduce a series of food hygiene films. The well known film "Another Case of Poisoning" with supporting films has been shown at the local cinemas and at a large canteen in the district in conjunction with a talk on food hygiene.

A very successful meeting of Sanitary Inspectors in the Southern Centre of the Sanitary Inspectors Association was held at Farnborough to discuss food hygiene. T. Morley Parry, Esq., Food Hygiene Officer at the Ministry of Food

attended the meeting and gave an address which was well received and discussed.

(d) Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

Nine additional premises were registered for the sale of ice cream bringing the number of premises on the Register to 43. Regular supervision of premises was maintained and ice cream vehicles entering the district were also regularly inspected. In most cases the ice cream is sold prepacked. One application for registration was refused on the grounds that the premises did not comply with Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

No ice cream is manufactured in the district.

48 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test with the following results :-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Provisional Grades</u>
35	Grade 1
7	Grade 2
5	Grade 3
1	Grade 4

(e) Food Preparing Premises

Three premises were registered during the year for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food, which brings the total number of registered premises up to fifteen.

All the premises are provided with constant supplies of hot water and washing facilities, and frequent inspections were made during the year.

(f) Bakehouses

There are 12 bakehouses on the register, to which 71 visits were paid during the year.

Improvements carried out in food premises as the result of action by the Department are included in Appendix 'B'.

APPENDIX ASANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREAGeneral Sanitation

Inspections and visits in connection with Infectious Disease cases	...	186
Visits in connection with overcrowding	...	43
Visits to verminous houses	...	31
Dirty Houses	...	14
Water Supply	...	3
Stables	...	2
Piggeries	...	18
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	90
Caravan Sites	...	14
Workplaces and Offices	...	24
Refuse and Salvage Disposal	...	386
Dustbins	...	393
Refuse and Salvage Collection	...	1566
Ponds, Ditches and Watercourses	...	26
Accumulations and Deposits	...	38
Hackney Carriages	...	47
Visits to builders and owners	...	279
Keeping of animals	...	38
Smoke observations	...	2
Old drains tested	...	11
Old drains inspected	...	85
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits	...	223

Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection of  
Food Premises and Vehicles

Meat inspection at the slaughterhouse	...	346
Meat inspection at Shops and Stalls	...	11
Butchers	...	89
Fishmongers and poulters	...	43
Grocers	...	256
Greengrocers and fruiterers	...	104
Cowsheds	...	1
Dairies	...	126
Milk Shops	...	17
Milk Vehicles	...	11
Ice Cream premises	...	109
Fried Fish Shops	...	20
Food preparing premises	...	78
Restaurants	...	184
Food Vehicles	...	31
Bakehouses	...	71
Confectioners	...	55
Licensed Premises	...	31
Miscellaneous food visits	...	90

Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection of  
Food Premises and Vehicles Contd.

Sampling

Milk Samples obtained	...	105
Submitted for Bacteriological Examination .	105	
Submitted for Biological Examination	...	12
Milk Bottles for Sterility	...	30
Churn Washings	...	1
Water samples obtained	...	4
Ice Cream Samples obtained	...	48

Notices served

Number of Informal Notices served	...	255
Number of Informal Notices complied with ..	270	
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	10
Number of Statutory Notices complied with .	11	

Complaints

Number of Complaints recorded and investigated	...	143
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APPENDIX BSANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTEDDwellinghouses

Verminous houses cleansed	...	2
Dirty houses cleansed	...	2
Rooms redecorated	...	7
Permanent ventilation provided to rooms without fireplaces	...	2
Wallplaster repaired	...	41
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	...	2
Floors repaired or renewed	...	15
Additional underfloor ventilation provided	...	5
Damp floors replaced by damp proof floors	...	3
Skirting boards renewed	...	1
Ceilings provided or repaired	...	21
Windows repaired or replaced	...	24
Windows provided with new sash cords	...	28
Doors and door frames repaired	...	20
New coalstores provided	...	2
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	...	6
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	19
Chimney flues repaired	...	5
Wash boilers repaired or renewed	...	4
Foodstores ventilated	...	1
Staircases repaired	...	2
Handrails and balustrades provided to staircases	...	4
Insanitary wastepipes replaced by new trapped lead wastepipes discharging into gullies ..	..	5
Water services repaired	...	3
Houses provided with baths	...	2
Ventilating pipes provided to geysers	...	2
Dampness abated	...	13
Roofs repaired	...	56
New roofs provided	...	2
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	...	6
New chimney pots fixed	...	3
Rainwater soakaways constructed or cleansed ..	..	15
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired	...	42
Vertical dampproof courses provided	...	1
Walls repainted or repaired	...	17
External walls rendered with cement	...	12
Yards or paths repaved or repaired	...	1
Airbricks renewed	...	1

Waterclosets, Dustbins, etc.

Defective w.c. pedestals replaced	...	6
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	14
Water service repaired or provided	...	1

Waterclosets, Dustbins, etc. Contd.

W.C. seats repaired or renewed	...	2
Pail closets replaced by W.C.s	...	2
Connections repaired	...	7
W.C. roofs repaired or renewed	...	6
W.C. ceilings repaired	...	1
W.C. floors repaired or renewed	...	2
W.C. walls repaired	...	2
W.C. doors repaired or renewed	...	2
W.C.s. cleaned and limewashed	...	1
Insanitary refuse receptacles replaced by dustbins	...	2
Defective dustbins renewed	...	108

Drainage

Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	3
Choked drains cleansed	...	21
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	...	1
New inspection chambers constructed	...	4
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers	...	10
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	...	2
New private drainage installations constructed	...	2
Surrounds to gullies repaired	...	5
Sub-soil drainage provided	...	1

Factories, Workplaces and Shops

Smoke nuisances abated	...	1
W.C. compartments provided with suitable screens	...	1
Sanitary conveniences provided on building sites	...	2
Additional water closets provided	...	1
Intervening ventilated spaces provided for Sanitary conveniences	...	4
Insanitary conveniences replaced by approved Sanitary Conveniences	...	2
New sanitary conveniences provided in factories	...	4
Additional ventilation provided in shops	...	1

Bakehouses and Food Shops

Premises reconstructed	...	1
Provided with drains	...	1
Sanitary conveniences disconnected from food-preparing room	...	6
Internal walls cement plastered	...	6
Additional light and ventilation provided	...	1
Floors renewed or repaired	...	2
Ceilings repaired	...	2
Windows repaired	...	1
Doors repaired	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	2

Bakehouses and Food Shops Contd.

Yards repaired	...	1
Washing facilities provided	...	6
Provided with water supply	...	4
Sinks and washbasins provided	...	9
Constant supply of hot water provided	...	15
Soap and clean towels provided	...	8
Walls and ceilings cleansed and decorated	...	8
Utensils cleansed	...	1
Floors, windows and shelves cleansed after notice	...	3
Walls repainted	...	1
Insanitary wastepipes renewed	...	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired	...	1
Facilities provided for storing waste food	...	1
New impervious benches or tables provided	...	2
Rainwater gutters or down pipes repaired or renewed	...	1

Miscellaneous

Deposits of refuse removed	...	4
Nuisance from burning of refuse abated	...	1
Nuisance from ditches abated	...	2
Stables cleansed and limewashed	...	1
Nuisance from caravan abated	...	1

APPENDIX CHOUSING STATISTICS

<u>1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts) ...	164
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	867
(2) (a) Number of Dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...) ...	9
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	84
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	1
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	130
<u>2. Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices</u>	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their officers ...	123
<u>3. Action under Statutory Powers</u>	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	
1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ....	4
2. Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	4
(a) By owners ...	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

3. Action under Statutory Powers Contd.	<u>Totals</u>
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	1
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	-
(a) By owners ...	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	-
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936	
1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	1
2. Number if dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	-
3. Number of houses demolished as result of informal action ...	-
4. Number of persons displaced ...	-
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	-
(e) Overcrowding.	
1. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered ...	3
2. Number of cases of overcrowding abated ...	5
3. Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	35

APPENDIX DTHE FACTORIES ACT, 1937FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health - made by Sanitary Inspectors.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspect- ions</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	16	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	69	67	1	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	7	11	2	-
TOTAL :-	95	94	3	1

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which Defects were found.</u>		<u>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Insp.</u>	<u>Referred by H.M. Insp.</u>
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent.	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain-				
age of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-				
(a) Insufficient	3	5	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	3	-	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
	4	8	-	-
				1